#### Amnsements.

BROADWAY THEATRE - S-Chatles in the Air. BROTHERHOOD PARK-4 Baselo CASING-Ville-The Brazilian.

EDEN MUSER-Wat Tableaux. ROSTER & RIAL 3-Camb s-Carmencila LION PARK-Alternoon and Evening French feetival. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN AMPRITHEATER-

S-Strause Concert. MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-830-Beau Brummel NEW POLO GROUNDS 4- Baseball. PALMER'S THEATRE S-The Sea King TERRACE GARDEN S.15 Gypsy Baron.

#### Buder to Advertisements.

Ambsercenta 1 Instruction 5  Announcements 1 Americance and Deaths 7  Announcements 1 Americance and Deaths 7  Auction Sale of Reas Miscellaneous 2  Estate 4 Miscellaneous 3  Estate 5 Miscellaneous 4  Boarsers and Brokers 1 Ocean Steamors 5  Boarsers Chances 1 Proposits 1  Business Chances 1 Real Estate 1  Dividend Notices 1 Real Estate 1  Excens and Fints 5  Financial 5 Steamhoods 5  Excensions 1 Steamhoods 5  Excensions 1 Steamhoods 5  Excensions 1 The 1 util 1  Financial 1 The 1 util 1  For Sale 9 Steven More 9  4.	***	200	PE FA	Col
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# New-York Daily Tribane

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, JULY 14, 1890.

### TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

age has been caused by floods in northern Italy. of a prolonged rest.

Domestic.-Great loss of life was caused by a yard and planing mill, was destroyed by fire-less about \$500,000. \_\_\_ The wheat erop of the of the party in the State.

expectedly from peritonitis. == : A mysterious | A number of rollway conductors formed mutual benefit association, ..... The Central Labor Union ordered an Investigation of an alleged unjust boycott.

months. The address of the paper can be changed as often as desired.

The large scheme of the East Jersey Water out an advance in price. Company, which is described by our correspondent in Treaton, will command attention not alone in the New-Jersey cities with which expansion of currency permitted is not going it intends to deal. This company has contracted to furnish Newark with all the water it needs, and it is expected that Jersey City will shortly give up the use of the Passaic water a decidedly conservative side. Even if silver and patronize the new company. The purpose of the latter is to control all the available water of Northern New-Jersey, and if ever New-York turns its eyes across the North River for an | 000 more than the addition last year. Probaddition to its water supply, it will apparently have to reckon with the East Jersey Company.

John C. Fremont has two enduring titles to fame-first as the "Pathfinder" and second as the first candidate of the Republican party for President. Probably he would never have been the second had he not been the list. These achievements overshadow his service during the war, which were neither small nor inconspicuous. The fact that he was one of the first Senators from California has been almost forgotten. Since the close of the war General Fremont has scarcely been a figure on the stage of public affairs, and his death, at the age of seventy-seven, will leave no marked vacancy in the National life. He was a man of indomitable courage and perseverance, of lofty principle and unblemished character, and through his explorations he did more than any other man to open up our far-Western domain.

Richard Croker returns to Europe this week, but he is expected to come back early in the fall, in time to take active command of the Tammany forces in the campaign. Not much will be done in his absence-at least not much without his knowledge and consent. The talk about a coalition between Tammany and the County Democracy last week was premature. though there is no doubt that David B. Hill is anxious to secure a coalition on candidates for the Assembly in the hope of gaining one or two seats in New-York City. Chairman Murphy, of the State Committee, is believed to have advised a union of the Democratic forces here to that extent, if no further. Probably the matter, having been nominally opened, will be allowed to be fallow until Croker's return There is nothing alarming in a proposed Democratic union this year, but the County Democracy, being now on the rising tide, will naturally insist on dictating the terms.

"Chautauqua" is not limited to the little world that annually gathers on the banks of the beautiful lake of that name. When it is known that the Chautauqua Reading Circle last year had an enrolled membership of 150,000 and

these are Dr. T. L. Flood, widely known as the | that all the rest of the world was created for Editor of "The Chantauquan," and Dr. W. A. his benefit, but American consumers have not Duncan, the secretary of the Chautauqua As- that opinion, and the American Government is sembly. The four speak for themselves in the going to give expression to the will of Ameriportraits which appear on another page, and can consumers. t is hardly necessary to commend to our readers the interesting narrative letter which accompanies the pictures:

It will be seen by our Washington dispatches that the committee named by the Republican cancus of Senators has substantially agreed upon a rule which will authorize the majority | ing. of the Senate to put a stop to useless and merely dilatory debate. The rule will be reported for the action of the caucus to-day, and from the spirit manifested at the conference last week there is no doubt that it will be favorably received. Such a rule will for all practical purposes give the Senate the right to apply what is familiarly known as the previous question. The wisdom of its doing so is not to be questioned. The conservative element among the Republicans is, of course, averse to such a radical change of procedure, but the "sacredness" of long usage is plainly insufficient to justify the retention of a policy which puts the control of business in the hands of a long-winded minority. The times are ripe for a change.

### THE REPUBLICAN SILVER BILL.

The confidence of conservative and business men in the Republican party has again been sibly be equal to the construction of still anjustified. By the votes of Republicans alone, and without a single opposing Republican or proceeded with under conditions more hosand without a single opposing Republican of Plate and Success. The State adminar Postal Note, if sent is an corregistered letter, vote, a silver bill has been passed by both Repistered Letter.

Cash or Postal Note, if sent is an correspondence simply "The Tribune," New York, a silver bill has been passed by both works at owner's risk houses which competent financiers regard with much satisfaction. Even "The Financial Chrondal Chrondal Chrondal Chronatal Chrondal Chrondal Chronatal Chro icle," the ablest business journal of Democratic from the commission with unblushing imdesting the following branch offices in New York:

a post frequent delivery of the dairy paper, will be opinion, pronounces it "a far better bill than you anticipated," and declares that "the new anticipated," and declares that "the new articipated," articipated, "articipated," and declares that "the new articipated," articipated, "articipated," and declares that m.
No. 200 West 125thest, between 7th and 8th aves, predemption. Every Democratic Senator and partisan themselves became politicians and partisan leaders, and quickly altered their position with fall of the server of the serve and declares anew the solemn obligation of the to that of master. In these circumstances and declares anew the solemn obligation of the United States to keep its currency equivalent gigantic frauds were easy to commit and they they please, and that any public interference to gold in market value. The sudden inflation which many expect

from this measure will not come. Beginning day, but that we have it at all. funds it ought to be obvious that this will put and indifferent population, easily imposed upon with the section relating to bank redemption not an additional dollar into circulation. It and difficult to arouse. But it is on record that imply transfers from one account to another on Treasury books a sum which can only be paid out according to law, and must be drawn upon at the rate of about \$2,000,000 per month as bank notes come in for redemption. The increase and the only increase permitted under Foreign.-Mr. Stanley was confined to his bed; the new law is by issues of notes against not his illness, however, is said to be temporary, = = more than 4.500,000 ounces of silver in any Mount Bogostoff, in the Alentian Islands, is in a month, which at the present price would put state of volcanic activity. = The shooting out \$4,815,000 in a month as a maximum. A tournament at Berlin ended. - Immense dam- year ago there were \$257,102,445 of silver ertificates in circulation, and are now \$297.-Buenos Ayres. Baron Wissmann is in need monthly. The difference of \$1,400,000 monthly. ly, even if all the silver which the law permits is purchased and no gold goes out, is not sorts near St. Paul. = -: The wallpaper factory of Carey Brothers, in Philadelphia, with a lumber-phich under the old lave the issues must be an extraction of the state of the state of the servants. It has stubbornly resisted the include the servants. It has stubbornly resisted the include the servants. are immeasurably safer than the certificates of which under the old law the issues must have servants. It has stubbornly resisted the inbeen continued.

Next comes the most difficult side of the dress protesting against the present management | ting a larger increase of currency, or will the holding of silver for a rise prevent offerings up City and Suburban, -General Fremont died un- to the limit of 4.500,000 ounces? Events will soon prove. It is probable that foreign prices | pended much labor and pains. explision in a Brooklyn street injured two children, will not readily follow speculation in bullion certificates here; in fact, on Saturday there was already a difference of about 11-2 cents per since. If silver goes freely into the Treasury The Westner.-Forecast for to-day: Warmer at less than the New-York price, that price and fair or partly cloudy. Temperature yester- cannot be sustained, while if silver is kept back quantity offered will be less than 4,500,000 | that we have had, and our storage systematical experience of the control of the conces per month. The Secretary will of eventually be so increased as to render the full Persons going out of town for the summer can course be bound to consider the foreign as well resources of the Croton water-shed available. have the Daily and Sanday Tribune mailed to as the American market price, and foreign them for \$1 per month, or \$2.59 for three holders can empty their bullion into the Treasmonths. Travellers in Europe can receive The ary through American firms at only a trifle casily understood ambition of engineers to get Tribune during their absence for \$1.65 per more than the London price by borrowing for at a work so vast and difficult. This summer's month, foreign postage paid, or \$1.45 for three delivery. If the price rises but the quantity pansion will be curtailed, and it will be equally or not, it will remain a matter for congratulacurtailed if the full quantity is supplied with-

It is quite likely that soon after the bill goes into effect, it will be seen that the gradual to answer speculative expectations. In that case sundry speculations may break down without harm to legitimate business. The bill has coin could go to par and yet the full quantity be purchased, the addition to the circulation would be but \$5,800,000 monthly, or \$2,400,ably the rise will be gradual and checked before long by increasing production, the moderate addition to circulation will be unsatislying to speculators and partly balanced by xports of gold, and industries and commerce will receive some substantial help. The practical workings of the measure may prepare the way for useful modifications when Congress meets again in December. But as a rule financall bills which are passed by Republican votes alone do not turn out badly.

FOREIGNERS AND THE TARIFF.

Do the British and German manufacturers who are holding public meetings and getting up solemn "protests" against the American pariff realize that their behavior savors much of impudence? This country is not governed for their benefit, but for the benefit of American citizens. When they angrily declare that the passage of the pending Tariff bill will detroy enormous profits for a business in Great Britain or Germany which has been for many years exporting money at pleasure from American consumers, they bear testimony that the tariff in question will develop in this country the production which foreign competition has hitherto prevented. It will, therefore, give greatly increased employment to American laorers, and render American consumers more independent of British and German trusts and ombinations. That is exactly what the people of this country want. Their Government has to other business than to do their will.

The German manufacturers, who have been defrauding the United States by false swearing about the value of goods imported, and who have done this so long and systematically that it has come to be a perfectly well-recognized fact in numerous branches of trade, are filled with pious indignation because the American people intend to get honest goods hereafter from American workers if they can. But do these foreigners really suppose that Interest in the ideas represented by the word their wrath and their protests make Americans

less anxious to escape from extortion? The British manufacturers who get up public meetings about the American tariff-do they imagine that their trusts and combinations to fix prices are forgotten, or do they suppose no less than 60,000 active students, by no that evidence of their great wrath will induce means confined to this country, it may, without American consumers to leave them the power exaggeration, be affirmed that its influence is of extortion which they have abused so long. privileges and powers, owes certain services pated for July, as many farnaces suspend opera- No. 1 it was said that the wrong time of year was stream.

It would be wiser for foreign traders and manufacturers to hold fewer meetings, and to make it less evident that they have been getting enormous profits out of the American markets. Every manifestation of their angry greed the proposed tasif would be for them a ble-s-

#### AT LAST THE AQUEDUCT.

In announcing that the new Aqueduct is ready, and will be made use of to-morrow, the Aqueduct Commissioners have made a commamication for which the public of New-York has waited long and patiently. Many painful and humiliating experiences have been gone through by the people of this city since this vast work was begun. In it, as in every other public enterprise, the knavish politicians who infest New-York have sought to enrich themselves from the people's necessities. Everything which audacity and unscrapulousness could suggest has been attempted to compel the expenditure of two or three times as much money as was really required, and the energy wasted in efforts to escape the necessity of doing the full work contracted for might posother conduit. Never was an enterprise begun

The people of New-York are a sadiy careless they can be got to assert their rights and that their resentful humor, when it is upon them. sweeps along with a swift and irresistible current. The Aqueduct conspirators were not unmindful of this fact, nor were they ever able to get far away from the watchful eyes of the newspape's. They did much that was dishonest, but not nearly so much as they had as it has cost. A great measure of credit for and even its own anxiety to have the work com- wive are again becoming as gressive. leading Democratic club of Baltimore Esued an ad- question-will the price of silver rise, permit- pleted. Nothing has prevailed upon it to swerve merely an Aqueduct, but a really good one, and in accomplishing this purpose it has ex-

It is highly agreeable to make such acknowladgments as these. The Aqueduct comes at time when it is desperately needed. Our then by hundreds of thousands. We can now | p<sub>1</sub> the course of his testimony: obtain a supply at least four times as great as The Quaker Bridge Reservoir has not seemed ties. Whether they are satisfactorily supplied tion that the city is not committed to the immensely expensive Quaker Bridge reservoir. Many other opportunities for storage embankment should be exhausted before we impose upon ourselves such heavy taxation. It is well enough to have an eye upon the future and to leave posterity in a position to obtain what it requires, but there is no call upon this generation to defray the expense of a labor which is not likely to be needed before its children have become grand-parents. What the present arrangements can do will soon be clearly shown, and a safe guide will be developed for further additions and extensions.

# PAILROADS AND THE PUBLIC.

Chairman Walker, of the Interstate Commerce Association, in his formal protest against | He the reduction of rates proposed by the Interstate Commission, declares that it would take from the railroad companies, without hearing or trial, a greater sum of money than has been awarded by any court in any monetary judgment since the world began. The natural inference is that Mr. Walker and those whom he represents regard the possible earnings of the railroads, at whatever rate they may choose or he able to charge, as so much property of a day. It is clear that the Society for the Ameli which they should not be deprived without trial.

It is unnecessary to say that this is altogether different from the view taken by legislators, upon which the Interstate Commerce law was based. This act, like State enactments regarding rates, goes upon the theory that the railroad has no right whatever to any earnings in excess of those which a law or a commission may declare reasonable and consistent with public interest. If a railroad should take anything more it would be merely extortion, according to this view-an appropriation of money which does not belong to it. All the railroads have been built, say these reasoners. subject to the recognized police power of the State and the power of the United States to regulate interstate traffic, and they have never acquired and cannot possess any right whatever to charge more than the State or the

Nation may permit. These opposing theories are both grossly in error. The extravagance and unreasonableness of the claim set up by the railroads must ing received from the public franchises of inpublic interest. A large part of the in- operations. tense hostility toward railroads in many States is directly traceable to similar claims, which might aimost be cailed impudent, and to highhanded acts in barmony with them. The

the Rev. John H. Vincent (now Bishop) and able? The amazing self-sufficiency of the purely private but also a public concern, and is listed products of iron and steel is at present business by the lawmaking power.

On the other hand, the spirit of Granger legislation, of the Interstate law, of some acts of the Interstate Commission, and of most of the State commissions, is now and constantly has been equally unreasonable, unjustifiable and deserving of censure. For it is equally true that the railroad property is not public alone, but also private. The right of private heips American consumers to understand why individuals, who have invested their money in such property with intent to perform a public service for compensation, must be respected by lawmakers and commissions, and will sooner or later be protected by courts. It is nothing short of an outrageous wrong to treat private owners as if they had no rights which the public is bound to respect. The recent deision of the Supreme Court, setting aside a State enactment and adjudication on the ground that it virtually took private property for publie use without compensation, marks the beginning of a judicial limitation of the power of State Legislatures and commissions, which will not stop until private rights of property have also adequate defence against unjust interference by Federal enactments or decrees of Federal commissions as well.

The line of demarcation between the restriction or regulation which is and that which is not within the power of the public was set forth some time ago in a decision by the United States court in Iowa. Any law, decision or order of commission which takes from a railroad power to earn anything for stockholders is, in fact, confiscation of private property for public use without compensation. courts must ultimately hold any and every such interference void, because in conflict with the Constitution and beyond the power of any state or of the United States.

When it has been conceded that each and svery railroad into which the public has allowed individuals to put their money has a right to make sufficient charges to earn some thing for stockholders, there remains a wide debatable ground between that position and the one taken by Mr. Walker, which is in effect that the companies have a right to charge what were promptly committed, and the wonder is is wrongful. The obligation of the investors now not that we have the Aquedact at so late a to the public begins, with all its possible restructions, whenever their property is permitted | to earn a fair return for owners. What a fair return is, in each case, legislators and courts may have to determine. But the power of the State and of the United States to restrict charges which go beyond this limit of reasonable return to owners is as indisputable as the right of owners to such a return for their investment.

#### A PEESECUTED HUSBAND.

Our readers cannot have forgotten the crusade planned to do. The worst of their frauds have which The Tribune carried on a few months ago cents, and pork was a little weaker. The circumbeen prevented and many others have been in for the relief of men who have fallen victims to stances do not now seem to favor any extended a great measure rectified. It is not unlikely their wives. There was the Indiana man whose speculation for an advance in either of the printhat we have in the Aqueduct as it stands to- wife tripped him up in the half with a day a superior piece of work, greater in its way string fied to the hatrack; the South Carolina the bloom having been taken off that peach by day a superior piece of work, greater in its way man who was shot by his wife because he forgot the premature rise a while ago. to get a speol of thread; the New-Jersey man whose wife, when running away with the hired factory. The increase in imports for two weeks this result is due to the present commission. man, took the heat cow on the place, and many at New-York has been 41.s per cent over last portunate misrepresentations of the contractors. women reported. But we are pained to see that ports of merchandise a decrease of a per cent ap-

N. J., the only charge which the wife seems to last year. The Treasury has paid out \$3,600,000 make is that her husband gave her liver for more than it has taken in during the week, but breakfast, while he are roast duck. It does not the banks absorbed \$1,800,000 of the increase, and seem to occur to her that liver is a good, nourish- from them about \$2,000,000 went abroad, so Ing article of food, while roast duck is apt to give | that the change in active orientation has not been a person indirection. However, her busband de-mes the charge, and says that they both had matten chops. Then he goes on and tells his

When he got more excited she only nagged him When he very naturally began to corculation this year. the more. When he very naturally began to "holler" and swing his arms she redoubled her marging operations. When patience ceased to be virtue-when he could no longer remain calm and collected-and began to scream, what did she ? Kept on nagging. Note the simple pathos of this: "The londer I screamed the more she May not a man scream in his own nagged." house? May not be heller and swing his arms n the security of his own flat? If a reputable itizen, a taxpayer and the owner of a clothing store, cannot relax a little at home without having a frivolous young woman begin magging him, we can only ask; Were the foundations of this Republic laid in vain! But this is not all of this wretched business.

Continuing his testimony, the husband says: once she asked me for some money, and said if I eved her I would give it to her. I put my hand in my packet and give L. r \$176. She laughed. I gave her \$5 out of another picket. She laughed askaln. I outed a quarter in shether pocket and I gave her that, at she still laughed. Then I found my host 10 cents and gave it to her, and she said: "That's all right, I put in you can be now." Then the old man said to be: "Hymain, there's the door."

Observe, she not only nauced but she hunhed And after laughing the last cent out of his last pocket she tells him to go. Then the "old man," her father, comes in with an iron bootjack in one hand and shows him out into a cold world without 5 cents for ear-fare; and he walks downown and sleeps on an irregular pile of neat but not easily really-made clothing. Liver, indeed! She deserved nothing less than liver three times oration of the Condition of Husbands must again get tegether and begin its noble work.

# MONEY AND BUSINESS.

At fast the Silver bill has substituted something definite for past monetary uncertainties. Its passage by the House outweighed in immediate influence the considerable exports of gold caused feerense in the stock of gold held by the banks of England, Germany, and France was nearly 86,000,000 last week, and leading bankers are said to have ordered \$5,000,000 gold taken from this country, of which \$2,000,000 went on Saturday and more will go early this week. Latest advices from Buenos Aytes and Montevideo are more favorable, the excitement having moderated, but the complete collapse of the paper circulation will compel considerable shipments of gold thather in the interests of European firms there engaged in toreign trade. The drain is likely to continue for ane time, as the finances cannot soon be placed on a healthy basis. Since the Silver bill has made it easy to draw gold from this country, and for the present without occasioning disturbance here, he frankly admitted. These corporations, have exports may continue until arrested by a heavy movement of crops. Yet the effects of the Silver calculable value, have not an absolute right to | bill may not be as greatly stimulating as many charge whatever they may please for services, suppose and it is within the bounds of possibility rendered, irrespective of legal restraint or the that disappointment may seen influence speculative

The passage of the Tariff bill, which the Senats takes up this week, would give a more certain and direct impetus to productive industry, but pected without a change of rules. The iron infirst step toward a rational and just view of dustry, according to Pittsburg returns, has dimin the subject is a recognition of the fact that the shell its weekly output since June 1 by 3,258 railroad corporation, by virtue of its corporate | tons, and a somewhat larger decrease is antici-

world-wide. The founders of Chautauqua were and which they now confess has been so prott- and obligations to the public, and is not a tions in that month. While the demand for fin-Mr. Lewis Miffer. Worthy to be named with average British trader may lead him to assume particularly bound to obey all just and reasonable regulations made for the government of its some time, but the large advance in wages obhas made it difficult for manufacturers to go on without some improvement in prices of products, and as yet the production is so large that no such improvement has been possible. At every slight advance pig-iron is offered largely and has not gained in price. The inactivity of many woollen works restricts purchases of wool, and prices at the West are yielding, but the heavy stocks of imported goods which are nowhere will go far idea, though a large proportion of our Italian imto prevent improvement in that industry for the

rest of the year. The most healthy of all the great industries at present seems to be the boot and shoe manufacture, which has fairly established a small advance of 2 1-2 to 5 per cent in prices over last year, while the demand for leather and hides keeps prices strong in spite of large production. Shipments from Boston for six months of the year have been 1,819,741 cases against 1,701,150 last year, a gain of 6.9 per cent, and against 999,068 cases in 1880, a gain of 82.1 per cent in ten years. This is almost the increase of the previous decade, which was 84.3 per cent. The cotton manufacture shows but small gain this year, the Portsmouth, England. The plates used have been price of print cloths being half a cent per yard eight feet by six, and ten and one-half inches lower than a year ago, while cotton is almost a thick, and three projectiles of forged steel and cent per pound higher. The quantity taken by spinners since September 1 is only 2 1-2 per cent over that of the previous year, which indicates an increase of 38.9 per cent since 1880. As to were not penetrated. The tests required at Ansilk, the imports of raw this year have been 12 per cent more than last year, and gain over 100 per cent in ten years.

The railroads are doing profitable work, notwithstanding wars which have now been in part settled, and notwithstanding the interference of the Interstate law, which threatens to become more serious. In June the gain in gross earnings was 8.44 per cent on 151 roads, and in earnings per mile 5.6 per cent. In six months ending with June the carnings were \$216,000,000 against \$193,000,000 last year, and the gain in earnings per mile was 9.3 per cent. For the first week of July, twenty-six roads reporting show a gain of 5.7 per cent. But the foreclosures for the first half of the year have covered \$92,047,000 stocks and bonds, against Sp2,673,000 for the same part of last year, and only \$31,423,000 in 1888. But in 1887 and 1886 the amount was greater than this year, and for the entire year 1880 it was \$264,006,000. The average price of stocks declined mainly because of gold exports, recovering some toward the close of the week after the Silver bill had passed the Senate, but ending 63 cents per share lower than a week ago.

In other speculative markets no great change occurs. In spite of the official report as to cotton, which seems to indicate a yield of 250,000 to 400,000 bales more than last year, the price is still 12 cents for spot, and coffee and sugar are unchanged. Wheat was forcibly hoisted early in the week, but declined again, closing with a gain of only a quarter of a cent, while corn gamed 1 cent and outs 5-8 cent. Wheat exports are larger for the first week of July, but the latest accounts. appear even more encouraging as to yield than the Government report of July 1. Oil dropped 1 1-2 cipal products, notwithstanding the Silver Foreign commerce is not in all respects satis-

pears for two weeks, partly because of the haste to In a divorce case now going on at Paterson, get certain products forward quickly at this time

Our friends of the Sea Serpent Club, who paid supply of water was insufficient fifteen years story, and a pathotic tale it is. How heartless is their annual visit to Marbichead last week in their search for the mysterious monster, appear to have had worse luck than usual. They had a foot to Finish.\* I have heart people who did not ago, and the population has increased since woman after she is married! Says this poor man their search for the mysterious monster, appear to sometimes I would get excited and then she would good time apparently; ate a great deal, played care a snap of a finer about horses say serpent put in an appearance, and, strange to say, the Sea-Serpent Club were not greatly surprised at his absence. In provious years they have note Does this show any of that tenderness on which to the trouble of fabricating an artificial scacomen pride themselves. Very little, it seems serpent, but such child's play is too trivial now. When he got excited she magged bins. By the way, the customary reports in reference to this alleged monster are a little late in getting into

> " Hope springs eternal." Here is a correspondent of "The Southern Farm" urging all persons who owned slaves that were freed by the late war, and the heirs of such owners who are new dead, to make a list of such slaves, stating the name, age and value of each slave, to get this statement properly attested and file it in the clerk of the court's office. "At all events," he adds, "get the list and get it properly attested, and it you do not file it, keep it and leave it with your children if you should die before it is ever of any value. There are many reasons why this should be done. First, it is only the act of a pradent man to bronicle in detail such an event as this. Second, the older men who owned slaves before the war are fast disappearing, and when they are gone it will not be an easy matter for their children or their grandchildren to get at the facts which are as clear to their minds to-day as they were twenty years ago. Third, there is good reason to believe that we or our descendants will at some day get paid for the slaves which were freed by If such a measure were passed, say ten years hence, the necessity for such attested statements is apparent to every one. . . . . . I for one believe that we will sometime have a Democratic President and a round majority in both Senate and Congress, and when that day comes will not these legislators make reparation as far as possible for the acts of their thieving podecessors by paying us, at least in part if not in tall, for our property, of which we have been ruthlessly destroyed? This would in some measure even up for the amount of money we are now paying out for the support of the soldiers who fought against us." Forewarned is forearmed.

> Work on the buildings for the new immigrantdeput on Ellis Island is about to begin, the plans having been satisfactorily completed. The present quarters for handling the jumigration business are somewhat contracted, but the work done there since the Government officials took charge has been surprisingly good. When they are no commodated in large and convenient quarters on Ellis Island, there is every reason to believe that it will be marked by still givater efficiency.

The Tribune has contended more than once

that it was dangerous to send to sea such huge rafts as have made the name of Jongins notorious. The first of these experiments went to pieces and was a peril to vessels on the North Atlantic for many weeks. Then one big raft was brought to this city without mishap, but the cast proved greater than had been anticipated, and it was subsequently announced that no more ventures in this direction would be undertaken, A few weeks ago, however, another raft was launched, or, at Kast, set affort, its destination, as before, being New-York. Now comes the information that the mass of logs is standed in Portland Harbor, and the probability is that it will remain there. It must be accounted in fortunate thing that the raft showed segme of breaking up when it could be run ashore without much trouble Otherwise it would have gone to pieces upon the high seas, and the floating logs would have memored the safety of vessels, just as in the case of the first raft, only more, as having the first raft, only more, as he is a reader and follower of parking to along the accounted, and the care in the form in this form a neighborine flood and carried it home in a tub of sea water. He renewed the water daily for some time, and gradually refined the first match the first raft and the probability is that it oreathe air undinted with water. The her representation of the season learned to have made in the oreasen the constant companion about the streets of the creation of the barbor. The herring coming gras-fully along first raft, only more as he care. early action in the Senate is hardly to be ex- trouble. Otherwise it would have gone to pieces upof the first rait-only more so, because this raft is bigger. In connection with the break-up of raft

chosen for its voyage. The present experience shows that such a voyage cannot be made with safety, even in midsummer. Let us hope that this is the last of the ocean-raft business.

Italian immigrants who can read will bereafter have no excuse for coming into this country in entire ignorance of our laws and customs. An arrangement has been made between our Government and that of Italy whereby the immigration laws of the United States are to be printed on the back of the passport of every immigrant migrants are too illiterate to be able to read the information thus laid before them. They can hardly fail, however, to get some notion of the matter from more fortunate companions who can read and explain the laws in question.

The series of tests of armor plates of American manufacture, which was originally set for May 10, and postponed until the manufacturers could obtain the facilities for making plates of the dimensions required, are to begin on August 15 at the Ordnance Proving Grounds, Annapolis. Similar tests, at intervals during the last year, have been made by the Admiralty Board at two of east-iron, from a six-inch breech-loading rifled gun, have been sent against them with a velocity of 1,970 feet per second. napolis will be upon the same sized plates, but all of the projectiles are to be of forced steel, and the velocity is to approximate 2,113 feet per second. With this velocity the projectiles would penetrate the best English targets used-plate, backing and all.

#### PERSONAL.

There Isn't room enough for a person of Emperce William's grandeur at Osborne House, and he will at cordingly sleep on his yacht during his visit to life royal grandmother next month. All sorts of festivities are to be held in his honor, and his gratification will find expression in the gift of a life-size portrait of his imperial self to the venerable Queen.

Professor O. C. Marsh, who has made various paleontological excursions in the West, because the friend, in that far region, of Black Buil Bear, a bloodthirsty Shora Chief. This gentleman happened a accompany a count to New Haven the other day and resolved to call mann the professor. Accompanied by a large puris of his warrier and squaw friends no visited the Peabody Misseum, and Professor Marsh bouched to see the chieftain jumping up and down in his glee at mostling its old friend. The Professor, high half Pear, and other Indiana made specifies.

sir Frederick Leighton, the president of the Royal Academy, is an exceedingly hardsone man, with un-commonly cood manners. To these charming gifts adds a beautiful home. Venezian markle steps hard up to a studio so full of levely things that you can hardly discern the wood for the trees. lately had a second studio built out of the older vast partment. The new one is entirely resoled with artist's work in the dull days of winter is in a very droll situation. It is on the site of old Holland, Park, Kensengton, where Lord Holland, the friend of Macaulay, livel lifty years a.c. Leighton's horse has a magnificent guiden behind it, but the polatial residence can only be approached by a very position re-denote can only be approached by a very marrow street. If you go in at one end of that street you pass between two rows of the timest, meanest blooses, occupied by the possest class of laboring people. If you enter the street at the other end, you must walk in between mass. Having passed through one of other of these mean entrances, the read which is, and you find the doors of sur Prederick brighton's palace and a multitude of smaller studies.

The Moldavian Princess Cusa is an unworldly girl. Her young husband, who died not leng ago, left to her all his property, worth about \$000,000. She is devoting the whole of her pearly income to charities, and is a natice in a chairman haspital at Jassy. She is a sister of the Rumanian Minister, Thustore Rosetts.

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"It is a wonder to me," says a publisher, "that nobody has yet written a baseball novel. I should think such a romance would meet with a large and easily sale, if it did not become a cruze with the heats d admirers of the game in this country. It might a written around some remaints in blent and worked up with a ciever plot. Hawley smart, the Eaglet end it with the intmost progence. I am convinced many of the same class of renders, for there is an excitement about popular sports of any description which is not without its effect, even upon the units

A Waterville had tells a dary of the remarkable engacity of a pet cat which he mans. The father has a sreat fordiness for the deshi of dark and in order to note her a state for the same shreasant employs a tratagem. Evidently and remaining the hirds fordiness for angleworks, the rollests a miniber of the same and herres than in the ground, she that takes or place in a convenient place of aminors and when he birds alight to excite that evident movel, side prints from her convenient place of world movel, side prints from her convenient and passors upon them, have a test thus faths a poer to passy's shreaders.

Would be facetious Teacher hoys, there is an old naying that if you give a man an inch, he will take in cil. Now con you tell no what would be the oult if you were to give a man a foot; small but bright hoy. He would high

He And so your answer is final? You will not sinc. Yes, absolutely. But pany don't go and blow in brains out. or brains out.

He it would be an able attempt. People say if
had any brains I never would have proposed to
a. choice. Transcript.

A man should not be over particular when referring a telephone. \*Almost any one will answer. (Yorkers statesman. You're wrong there; sometimes none of

Woman like, Bessie time of the horrid papers has ent an artist and a reporter free is write up the bath-ng scenes. I think they are over there on that sand-Jennie How scandalous. Let us go over where they are and sit down. (The Epoch.

"The Troy Press" protests against the phrase "good ald fashioned? this, that or the other "Why not," it suggests, "say crude old fashioned, or ridiculous oldfashioned, or detestable old fashioned : croaters who are always complaining of the progressive present and prousing obsolete and olderflounds old fashious are

drendfully wearisome." Cornect.

"To Bent."—A woman boarded a Baker st. car at Congress vesterday with a biz sed cardboard sign of "To Bent" in her hand, and soon after she had taken a sent a man hitched a little closer and blandly curried:

"Ton't mean anything personal, does it?

"No, it?" she shapped.

"Dula't know, you know, but you was a viider, you know and being kinder bashful you took tild way of letting it be known that."

"That what, sir! My husband is on the platform there!"

there!"

That you had a house to rent," he humbly replied, as he went out to talk with the driver. Detroit Frod

A Encksport, Me., man paid his taxes in crown heads the other day.

Chicago Teacher—Yes, corned beef is one of our most amous exports. Now, who can tell me what stands ext to corned beef? haston little boy (triumphantly)—Cabbage — (Amori-

The names of many American cities do not resulty. lend themselves to designations of the citizens. Whote for instance, could be more clumsy than the designation - Kansas Cityan," which the people of Kansas City promity apply to themselves! Then think of such monstrosities as St. Paulites, New Orlean dans, Com-Then think of such terns, Chicagomis, and so on-

Henrik Dahl, of Asis and, was a reaster and follower